

## SOLD BY THE SOLDIERS

Uniforms Bought From Men on Rosecrans.

CLOTHING IS CONFISCATED

A Raid Made by Army Captain Saturday Results in Some Startling Disclosures.

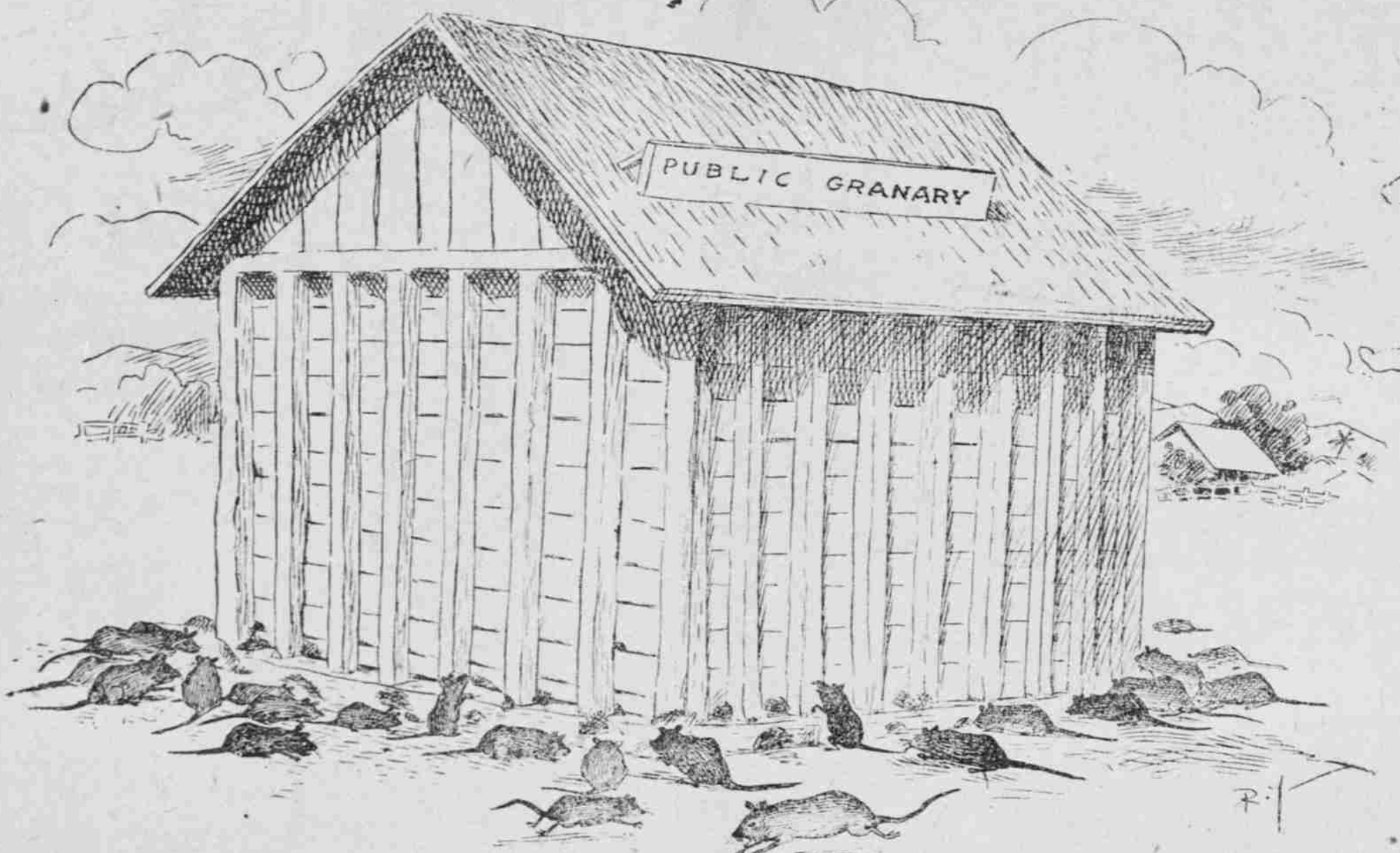
ABOUT three dozen army overcoats and sundry other articles of military equipment belonging to the men of the Twenty-eighth Infantry en route to the Philippines on the Rosecrans were seized Saturday morning by a detachment from the transport. The greater part of the confiscated uniforms was taken from the Chinese stalls at the Fish market, though the thorough raid conducted by the army men extended from Iwilei to Kakaako. It is a violation of the United States articles of war to either sell or buy military property, and while the civilians who innocently purchased the uniforms will not be prosecuted, the soldiers who sold their overcoats and other clothing will hardly escape punishment of some kind.

It has long been the practice in Honolulu to purchase whatever the soldiers had to sell in the way of clothing or equipment, a fact that the soldiers were quick to take advantage of, to procure a little spending money, while on shore leave. In fact, there are probably enough uniforms and other articles of military equipment in the hands of Honolulu civilians to equip several regiments of infantry or troops of cavalry. Every passing transport discarded some portion of its equipment, but heretofore the military authorities have taken no notice of the practice, though there is but little doubt but what they were fully aware of it.

In this instance the matter was called to the attention of Major Roach, who commands the battalion of the 28th, on the Rosecrans by some officer who saw a private stealthily throw his overcoat from the side of the transport to the naval dock below, then to see another soldier pick up the garment and disappear. To see was to act with Major Roach.

The soldiers on board were immediately ordered to form into line on the decks of the transport, with their overcoats on their arms. There was little time for delay, but when the roll was called there were very few who from some source did not procure an overcoat. The few who had been unable to buy, borrow or steal the necessary garment were closely questioned by their company commanders as to their whereabouts, and though all stoutly denied selling them, and insisted that they had been sent home because they would not be used in the Philippines, Major Roach was inclined to be skeptical, and a search for the missing garments was ordered. One of the captains was detailed to make the investigation and he called upon Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth for assistance. The latter gave him a Chinese officer as a guide, and together the raid was made Saturday morning. From Kakaako to Iwilei the ill-assorted pair went in their search for the missing overcoats, and every resort in these two places was visited with astonishing results. In nearly every house, at least one and often two or three portions of uniform were unearthed, but the military men disturbed nothing except that which had been taken from off the Rosecrans. Hundreds of garments were found, which had formerly belonged to Uncle Sam but very few were confiscated. In the stalls at the fish market the best results were obtained, that having evidently been the place nearest the transport and where the transfer could be easiest effected. Over a score of overcoats were discovered there and taken by the military authorities. They were easily identified, as the Twenty-eighth had been issued clothing just prior to its departure from Portland, and the overcoats were still new, having never been used. The Chinese professed utter ignorance of the method by which the garments had come into their stalls and were unwilling to even suggest, that

## EXTRA SESSION RATS WANT THE OPEN DOOR.



they had purchased them. As the overcoats cost the United States government nearly ten dollars apiece the value of the property recovered was considerable.

Major Roach, when seen on board the transport last evening, said he had no intention of prosecuting the purchasers of the property.

"It is a crime to either buy or sell a uniform or other accoutrement of a United States soldier," he said. "It is unnecessary to invoke the aid of the authorities to take possession of property because they thought they wouldn't need them in the Philippines, and because they were broke, may have to suffer for it. Nothing has been done in the matter yet."

"It appears to be a common practice for the people here to buy clothing and other articles of equipment from the soldiers. An old soldier will not sell any part of his uniform, for he knows what the punishment may be; but these new fellows are willing to take chances. A United States army officer has a right to recover this sort of property at any time, and I know just what equipment each man passing along the street with a Krags-Jorgensen, it would be my duty to at once take possession of it, without any formality."

"We found old uniforms in nearly every place we visited," said the officer who had conducted the raid. "The purchasers and possessors of United States property made no secret of the fact, either. We took only that which belonged to our own soldiers, and did not molest people having that which belonged to other regiments. It appears to be a common practice here in Honolulu to purchase uniforms from passing soldiers. The volunteers started it going, and there are very few natives in the city who have not some article of equipment. One man who was driving a brewery wagon had an overcoat in his possession. He was perfectly honest about it, and said he had bought it for \$2.50. Nearly every hack driver in the city has an army overcoat, so my guide informed me, bought from the volunteers on their way to the Philippines or the States."

"Our men are not allowed to leave the ship with any equipment. They do not do it in this instance, but soldiers on board the transport threw the goods over onto the coal wharf, where friends were waiting to take them away. It was easy enough to find where the overcoats and uniforms had been sold, as it is known just what equipment each man ought to have. Those who were unable to produce all that had been issued to them then had to offer explanations. Altogether we recovered about twenty overcoats and some other articles of clothing. The most of it came from the fish market. There were half a dozen Chinamen in each stall, and none of them appeared to know how the garments happened to be in their possession."

Altogether, about two score overcoats were discovered, quite a number being found in other shops. As a direct result of the discovery of the infraction of orders, the liberties allowed the soldiers have been very much curtailed. No one is allowed to leave the ship now without passes, and eight sentries have been stationed about the wharf to prevent any further disposal of property. The sale or purchase of military equipment is a violation of Section 17 of Articles of War. It is reported that the purchase of clothing from soldiers has come to be a regular business among some of the Japanese living near Camp McKinley. When they get a sufficient quantity, the clothing is dyed and shipped to Japan for sale.

### A Chief Out of Trouble.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., Nov. 23.—The civil action against Chief Eggleston of the White Rock Ute Indian tribe, for the recovery of damages for alleged killing of game out of season, has been quashed by Judge Shumate. Attorneys for the Ute chief attacked the legality of the service of summons on the chief, which was made while he was in custody on a criminal charge, and were upheld by the court. As Chief Eggleston is now on the Ute reservation in Utah, he is out of reach of the Colorado courts.

## EPIDEMIC OF ANGLOPHOBIA

Some Significant Utterances of the Continental Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Referring to the recent articles in the British press favoring an Anglo-Russian understanding, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times and New York Times quotes an article opposing this suggestion in the Novoe Vremya. This paper belittles Great Britain, saying she has fallen greatly from her former high estate as is shown by her concessions to the United States and Germany.

The correspondent draws the moral that Great Britain ought not to sacrifice her interests in Persia because of indignation against Germany, but rely on herself alone. Then, he says, Russia would be ready to co-operate in finding ways of fulfilling the missions of both countries with the least possible friction.

### ANGLOPHOBIA IN AUSTRIA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The Vienna correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says a pro-Berlin journal publishes a telegram stating that all over Germany salaried Boer emissaries are secretly working. The correspondent remarks that no anti-British outbreak in Austria followed Mr. Chamberlain's reference to Bosnia in his Edinburgh speech. He notes, in connection with this, that Dr. Leyds has not been in Vienna, and says the Austrian authorities have made it known that Anglophobe demonstrations will be disapproved.

### THE GERMAN CONFLAGRATION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Referring to a remark of the Cologne Gazette that "the present state of feeling in both England and Germany may assume a form of conflagration which cannot be extinguished," the Berlin correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says: The house of our German neighbor may be on fire, but our hands are full. Our neighbor has fire engines of his own, and we still have the inviolable sea between us. The present conflagration will die down, the relations of the two countries become normal, and their governments continue to perform their respective tasks in the world without dangerous friction, but also without undue dependence on each other.

### Woman Forger Demoted.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—It is believed that the movement to secure the immediate release of Miss Eastwick, the American woman who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for forging stock certificates, will be successful, says the London correspondent of the World. A petition to Home Secretary Ritchie in her behalf is now in circulation. It is signed by the jury and other persons interested in the case, and prays for her release on the ground that she is demented, and upon a promise given by her friends that will be taken to America by relatives and properly cared for. The judge who tried the case has been asked for a report by the Home Secretary, and it is expected from his attitude when sentencing her that he will advise clemency. In the meantime Miss Eastwick is in the prison hospital receiving every care and attention, and she is undergoing none of the rigors of prison life.

### Submarine Naval Craft.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Commanders Nishi and Sata and Lieutenant Ide of the Japanese navy, witnessed a trial of the Holland submarine torpedo boat Fulton here today. When asked what he thought of the boat, Commander Nishi said he would recommend the adoption of the Holland boat by the Japanese navy. After witnessing the mile submerged run and torpedo dives, the visitors took a

trip in the Fulton. Rear Admiral John Lowe, retired, formerly chief engineer of the navy, with Lieutenant Arthur McArthur, Jr., U. S. N., and four men, will spend tonight at the bottom of Great South Bay, in the Fulton, which is to be tested under water with a crew aboard. The men will descend into the Fulton, lying alongside the company's dock at 7 o'clock tonight. The manhole cover will then be fastened from the side and sealed air tight. Then, manipulated by her crew, the vessel will sink in fifteen feet of water and rest on the bottom. There will be means of communication between the crew and the shore.

### Lascar Sailors Landed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Owing to the fact that the English law does not permit the bringing of Lascar sailors in the months from October 1st to March 1st north of the parallel of 33 degrees in the North Atlantic, the captain of the new German steamship Scharzfels from Calcutta was obliged to touch at Newport News and land thirty-four Lascar freemen and sailors. They are closely guarded there. The captain has brought the steamer to South Brooklyn with a white crew of twenty-eight. When he sails he will return to Newport News for his Oriental crew.

### Depopulation of France.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Though the French Senate has agreed to the appointment of a commission to consider the question of the depopulation of France and to suggest means to arrest it, Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, according to the Paris correspondent of the London Times and the New York Herald, objects to a plan to offer a premium for the discouragement of French malthusianism in the shape of reduced taxation, military exemption and civil service appointments at the expense of the government.

## TUBERCULOUS IMMIGRANTS

The Courts Are to Pass Upon Their Right of Admission.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—In deciding the case of Thomas Boden, the courts will rule whether or not a man suffering from tuberculosis can be excluded from this country. This is the first case in which the constitutionality of the Treasury ruling that consumptives shall be prevented from landing as immigrants, will be passed upon by the courts. Thomas F. Boden arrived here from Ireland November 8th, a steamer passenger of the Cunard line steamer Lancia. His wife and child were with him. He has relatives who live in Philadelphia. They were able to guarantee that he would not become a public charge, and he had means of his own.

The authorities at Ellis Island were satisfied on that score, but they declined to admit him because examination by physicians of the Marine Hospital Corps showed he had tuberculosis of the lungs. He appealed to the Treasury Department, and a re-examination was ordered. The Treasury Department ordered that Boden be sent back on the next Cunard line steamer, the Ettruria, which sails today. Francis Tobin, a lawyer from Philadelphia, has obtained a writ of habeas corpus until the act of Congress under which it is proposed to exclude Mr. Boden is framed to prevent the admission of persons "suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous disease," can be tested in the courts. Mr. Boden claims that the majority of physicians do not regard consumption as contagious.

### Latest From Miss Stone.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A dispatch to the World from Sofia says: Another letter from Miss Stone, the American missionary held by the brigands, has been received. Mr. Dickinson, the United States diplomatic representative, absolutely declines to disclose its contents, except to say that Miss Stone and her companion in imprisonment, Mme. Tsilka, are well.

## COAST TO RULE LOCAL ATHLETICS

Pacific Association Has Jurisdiction in the Hawaiian Islands.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A general committee in charge of athletic events has been appointed in connection with a championship meet to take place at the world's fair at St. Louis in 1903. The committee is composed of E. E. Rabb, president; J. E. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer; M. F. Winston, president New England Association; Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson, president Atlantic Association; W. H. Lingenger, president Central Association; W. B. Hinchman, president Pacific Association; Jerome Karat, president Western Association, and Leigh Carroll, president Southern Association; Messrs. A. G. Mills, C. C. Hughes, J. F. Harder, Joseph E. McCabe and G. T. Kirby, delegates at large to the A. A. U. and Harry McMillan and Barlow S. Weeks.

The order has also gone forth from the headquarters of the governing body that all athletes who have not paid their entrance fees for the pan-American events will be suspended. All trap shooters who compete in sweepstakes are to be summarily dealt with.

At the recent A. A. U. meeting the Pacific Association was granted jurisdiction over amateur athletics in the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines. It will also control all events in the Northwest Territory.

### TRAP SHOOTERS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—According to the Times the American Amateur Athletic Union has passed a resolution that a trap shooter who shoots for a stake prize shall be declared a professional athlete. This action was occasioned by the receipt of J. H. Daggett, captain of the Boston Athletic Gun Club. He asked for information on the subject inasmuch as it has long been customary for trap shooters to divide money prizes but in the past the Amateur Athletic Union has never taken cognizance of this sport.

The subject was fully discussed but the resolution declaring a man who shoots for money prizes a professional was adopted practically unanimously.

### A Great Suspension Bridge.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 23.—A company represented by a Sydney law firm proposes to build a suspension bridge across the Strait of Canso, from Cape Foreport to the vicinity of Port Hastings. Application has been made for incorporation of the company, which also proposes to conduct a tramway. The bridge, as planned, will have a span of 1,900 feet; will be the highest in America, and will cost about \$4,000,000. The building of such a bridge at the points stated would favor Sydney as the Atlantic fast line port.

### Another Vanderbilt Engaged.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—According to the Journal and Advertiser, the formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Kathleen Neilson and Reginald Vanderbilt will be made as soon as his mother, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, returns to the city.

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